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ABSTRACT

A Survey of Oregon libraries was conducted to supply current background information on libraries. This information was needed for a long range plan to develop libraries in Oregon which is required by Public Law 91-600. In addition, the details about specific libraries are needed to evaluate applications for federal funds and to evaluate the effectiveness of the expenditures of funds in relationship to the whole library. The questionnaire covered: library building, library collection, circulation, interlibrary loan, the librarian and the community, quality of the books in the collection, and a sample of all materials circulated. This report is designed to summarize the findings of the survey and not to make recommendations for change in the library service of Oregon. (Author/NH)

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OREGON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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Oregon Public Libraries

Introduction

This report is based on a survey of Oregon libraries conducted to supply current background information on libraries. This information was needed for a long range plan to develop libraries in Oregon which is required Public Law 91-600, cited as the "Library Services and Construction Amendments of 1970". In addition, the detail about specific libraries is needed to evaluate applications for federal funds and to evaluate the effectiveness of the expenditures of funds in relationship to the whole library.

The questionnaire covered the following areas: Library building; Library collection; Circulation; Interlibrary loan The Librarian in the Community; Quality of the Books in the Collection; and a sample of all materials circulated. Some of the information collected has not been summarized, tabulated or presented in any fashion. Inclusion in the questionnaire was based on the need to be able to evaluate individual libraries as they relate to other libraries of similar size.

The data supplied by the questionnaire was supplemented by the statistics collected in the annual OREGON PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICAL REPORTS for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971.

This report is designed to summarize the findings of the survey and not to make recommendations for change in the library service in Oregon. The recommendations resulting from this study will be incorporated in the long range plan for library development in Oregon and in the decisions made in awarding grants and evaluating library projects.

May I express my appreciation to the librarians who contributed their time and effort in completing the questionnaire. Without their help this report would not have been possible.

Martin A. Myhre
Research Analyst

Survey Response

184 Oregon Public Library Questionnaires were mailed on May 3, 1971 with a due date of June 1, 1971. The libraries in the County systems received their questionnaire from the County headquarters, all other libraries received their questionnaires direct. The timing of the report was scheduled to measure the circulation during the week of May 17 to 22nd while school was still in session. The first follow-up letters were mailed on July 1. The second follow-up letters were mailed the latter part of July addressed to the board of trustees. The letter stressed the importance of including the library in the survey and stated the final cut off date for inclusion in the published report was September 1, 1971.

Four libraries discontinued service after the questionnaires were distributed. They were the Arleta, Brooklyn and Lents branches in Multnomah County and Tygh Valley branch of Wasco County. The two new branch libraries, Holgate in Multnomah County and Pacific City in Tillamook County were not included in the survey.

Thirteen libraries did not return completed questionnaires. They are listed below with the estimate population served by the library.

Agness Library in Curry County	not incorporated
Cove Library in Union County	363
Falls City Library in Polk County	745
Fossil Library in Wheeler County	511
Heppner Library in Morrow County	1492
Independence Library in Polk County	2594*
Joseph Library, Branch of Wallowa County	839
Langlois Library in Curry County	not incorporated
Moro Library in Sherman County	290
Richland Library, Branch of Baker County	507
Sisters Library, Branch of Deschutes County	516
Veneta Library in Lane County	1377*
Willamina Library in Yamhill County	1193

*these libraries submitted their questionnaires after the compilation of the returns was completed.

These libraries give service to 0.4985 percent of the State's population. The absence of these libraries will not be of statistical significance and conclusions drawn from the data will not be influenced by the omission. Only in small geographical areas such as Sherman, Morrow and Wheeler counties from whom there is no data available will the omissions cause a significant difference.

While most of the questionnaires were completed in detail some libraries omitted answering specific questions in the questionnaire. Several of the County systems did not have their branches answer certain portions of the questionnaire. In those instances where the omissions are significant their absence will be noted.

Access to Public Library Service

Access directly to a library is needed to fully benefit from the wide variety of services offered by libraries. There are 417,063 persons in Oregon without any direct public library service, regardless of the quality of the library service provided. This amounts to 19.9 percent of the State's 1970 population (1970 census - 2,091,385). Thirteen of the 36 counties in the State are without county-wide library services. These thirteen counties account for 39.1 percent of the State's population. This excluded Curry and Union counties which do not have County systems, but where financial support from the County permits some service to rural residents.

Persons without library service live in the counties listed below. Using the 1970 census population the greatest concentration of persons without service are located in Washington County (107,578 persons), the fourth most populous county in the State; next is Lane County with 94,207 unserved in the second most populous county in the State. The highest percentage concentration of unserved persons is in Sherman County in which 86.4 percent of the population is unserved, followed by Wheeler with 72.4 percent of the population without library service. Wheeler County has the smallest county population in the State; Sherman County has the second smallest.

COUNTY	Population	Number with library service	Number without library service	% without library service
Clatsop	28,473	14,801	13,672	48.0%
Columbia	28,790	12,748	16,042	55.7%
Coos	56,515	31,456	25,059	44.3%
Lane	213,358	119,151	94,207	44.2%
Lincoln	25,755	13,504	12,251	47.6%
Linn	71,914	32,710	39,204	54.5%
Marion	151,307	87,283	64,026	42.3%
Morrow	4,465	1,847	2,618	58.6%
Polk	35,349	14,980	20,369	57.6%
Sherman	2,139	290	1,849	86.4%
Washington	157,920	50,342	107,578	68.1%
Wheeler	1,849	511	1,338	72.4%
Yamhill	40,213	21,363	18,850	46.9%

Book Collection

The book collection is the basic resource of the public library. The collection should meet high standards of quality in content, expression and format and should meet the needs and interests of the individual community. Regardless of the size of the community, its library should provide access to enough books to cover the interests of the entire population. Most of Oregon's libraries do not meet these standards. Even if there were county library systems in every county over 35 percent of the State's population would still have access to less than 100,000 volumes. Measured on a per capita county basis 89 percent of the State's population does not have access to a minimum 2 books per capita. Measurement of the quality and distribution of the book collections are mentioned later in this report.

Access to total volumes

Only Multnomah, Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson and Umatilla county residents and the residents of Eugene and Salem have access to the minimum 100,000 volume collections. Measuring on a county-wide basis to show strengths if county-wide systems are formed would add Marion, Lane and Coos counties to the list with Washington, Linn, Benton, and Josephine being close with over 90,000 volumes.

The population in Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler and Morrow counties does not have access to the minimum 10,000 volumes specified by ALA as the minimum size collection for a library.

Comparing access to total volumes 1961 to 1971

The 12 counties with over 90,000 volumes in 1971 compare to only 7 during 1961. Added to the list were Linn, Benton, Douglas, Coos, Josephine and Washington counties while Klamath County through merging the city and county libraries and weeding the collections had dropped under the 90,000 volume level.

The four counties with collections of less than 10,000 volumes compare to 11 counties in 1961. Counties which change categories were Douglas, Josephine, Washington, Coos and Linn counties which moved from the 50,000 to 89,999 volumes group to the over 90,000 volumes category. Benton County changed from 20,000 to 49,999 volume classification to the over 90,000 volume classification. Baker, Clatsop and Tillamook counties changed their classification from the 20,000 to 49,999 category to the 50,000 to 89,999 category. Curry and Polk counties increased their collection from under 20,000 volumes to the 20,000 to 49,999 volumes classifications. All other counties remained in the same classifications.

VOLUMES BY COUNTIES

Book Stock	No. of Counties	Percent of Statewide Book Stock	Percent of Statewide Population
Under 20,000	8	2.4	2.1
20,000 to 49,999	7	6.5	6.5
50,000 to 89,999	9	17.3	11.4
Over 90,000	12	73.8	80.00

Volumes per capita

The volumes per capita on a county basis is quite dispersed with Wallowa County having over 5 volumes per population and Washington County having less than 1 volume per capita. Excluding Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler and Morrow counties from the list since they have less than 10,000 volumes in respective counties, the State is distributed as follows.

Per Capita Volumes	Counties	
5 to 6	Wallowa	
4 to 5	---	
3 to 4	Baker	Malheur
	Hood River	Tillamook
2 to 3	Curry	Josephine
	Deschutes	Lake
	Grant	Umatilla
	Harney	Union
1.5 to 2	Benton	Jefferson
	Clatsop	Klamath
	Coos	Lincoln
	Crook	Multnomah
	Douglas	Yamhill
	Jackson	

Per Capita Volumes (cont.)	Counties	
1.0 to 1.5	Clackamas	Marion
	Columbia	Polk
	Lane	Wasco
	Linn	
Under 1	Washington	

Check Lists of Books in the Collections

A primary indicator of adequate library service is the number of high quality books in the collections. To measure this indicator three lists were compiled. The list of adult and children's books was randomly selected from lists published during recent years by the American Library Association. The list of reference books represents a basic updating of the list used in PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN OREGON. All three lists were designed to measure the changes in quality that have taken place during the last ten years since the aforementioned publication was released. Over 30 percent of the State's population has access to less than half of the titles on the combined lists used to measure quality. The access primarily is through headquarters of library systems since less than 25 percent of the libraries in the State have half of the titles. On an individual library basis to measure direct access to the material 30 percent of the libraries have less than 11 of the 40 titles on the list of reference books. Over 46 percent of the libraries cannot supply from their own collections 11 of the 80 recently published notable adult books. Over 73 percent of the libraries cannot supply over 30 of the adult books listed. Only 43 percent of the libraries in the State can supply more than 10 of the 40 children's books listed.

Access to half of the books on the combined lists

The residents served by the following libraries have access to half of the titles on the three combined lists:

LIBRARY SYSTEMS

Baker County Library *
Benton County Library
Clackamas County Library
    Lake Oswego *
    Milwaukie *
Deschutes County Library *
Douglas County Library
Hood River County Library *
Jackson County Library
    Ashland Branch*
Josephine County Library *
Klamath County Library
Malheur County Library
Multnomah County Library
    Albina Branch
    Belmont Branch
    Gregory Heights Branch
    Gresham Branch
    Hollywood Branch
    Midland Branch
    North Portland Branch
    Rockwood Branch
    Southwest Hills Branch
    Woodstock Branch
Tillamook County Library
Umatilla County Library*

CITY LIBRARIES

Albany Public Library
Beaverton Public Library *
Coos Bay Public Library *
Eugene Public Library
Hillsboro Public Library *
LaGrande Public Library *
Lebanon Public Library*
McMinnville Public Library*
Monmouth Public Library*
North Bend Public Library*
Salem Public Library*
Springfield Public Library
Woodburn Public Librar, *

Change in access to half of the books on the combined list since 1961

Only Albany Public Library, Benton County Library, Clackamas County Library, Douglas County Library, Eugene Public Library, Jackson County Library, Klamath County Library, Malheur County Library, Multnomah County Library, and Springfield Public Library gave their patrons access to half of the titles in 1960. All of the other libraries listed above which are marked with an asterisk (*) have upgraded their collections during the last 10 years.

Distribution of the Public libraries having half of the titles on the combined lists: by size of population served

Listed below is the distribution of the libraries that have half of the titles on the combined lists. The county libraries are counted as serving the entire population of the county and not just the cities population. The change in holdings during the last 10 years is demonstrated by listing the 1961 distribution statistics in parentheses ( ) .

Population Range	Number of Libraries	1/2 Titles Combined List	1/2 Titles Reference List	1/2 Titles Adult List	1/2 Titles Children's List
Under 2,500	71 (56)	0 (0)	4 (1)	1 (0)	2 (0)
2,500 to 4,999	19 (19)	1 (0)	11 (5)	1 (0)	2 (1)
5,000 to 9,999	20 (18)	4 (1)	14 (13)	3 (1)	5 (6)
10,000 to 24,999	15 (11)	13 (4)	14 (11)	10 (3)	8 (9)
25,000 to 49,999	5 (5)	5 (1)	5 (5)	5 (3)	5 (4)
Over 50,000	7 (5)	7 (4)	7 (4)	7 (4)	7 (5)

Access to Reference Books

Three Libraries in Oregon hold none of the 40 reference books listed. Two of them are branch libraries and one is an independent city library, all with a population under 2,500. Eugene Public Library, Multnomah County Headquarters and the Hollywood Branch of Multnomah County are the only libraries holding all of the reference titles listed. Listed below is the distribution of the holding of reference books by population served.

Reference	Total	Under 2,500	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 50,000	Over 50,000	Branches of Multnomah
0	3	3						
1-10	45	43	2					
11-20	45	29	7	8				1
21-30	34	3	10	11	3			7
31-39	31			2	12	5	5	7
40	3						2	1

Changes in Reference Holdings Since 1961

To demonstrate the substantial change in reference holdings we have listed below the percent of libraries holding each of the titles on the list during 1961 and 1971. In the case of items listed on the next page where the percent of libraries holding the specific reference book fell during the 10 year period, the actual number of libraries holding the material increased. This is caused by increasing the total number of libraries included in the survey from 114 to 161 libraries. There were 181 libraries including branches in Oregon during 1961 and 1971. In addition all of the items which declined percentage wise there was a substantial revision of the reference material cited, for example specifying the latest edition or the unabridged edition. The one exception to this was the Cumulative Book Index listing. The citation for Rand McNally World Atlas was incorrect which subsequent checking shows was responsible for the decline.

1961%	1971%	Reference Books
68	78	Americana, Britannica, Collier's or other comparable adult encyclopedia, 1965 or later
	47	Book of World Records, Guinness
50	70	Britannica, Jr, Compton's, World Book, or other comparable Children's encyclopedia, 1965 or later
37	54	Complete Concordance to the Old and New Testament, Cruden other comparable bible concordance
13	49	Congressional Directory, latest
28	21	Cumulative Book Index
42	44	Current Biography, current subscription
26	40	Dictionary of American History
35	36	Dictionary of American Biography
19	30	Dictionary of Music and Musicians
	70	Dictionary of Oregon History, Corning, ed.
10	18	Essay and General Literature Index
3	12	Facts on File, current subscription
75	80	Familiar Quotations, Bartlett, or other comparable book of quotations
	48	Famous First Facts, Kane
37	45	Granger's Index to Poetry
35	51	Historical Atlas, Shepherd, or other comparable historical atlas
16	26	Index to Plays in Collections, Ottemiller
19	22	International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 1968
12	16	McGraw-Hill: Dictionary of Art, 1969
14	29	McGraw-Hill: Encyclopedia of Science, 1966 or later
5	14	Moody's Investors Service, or other comparable investors' service
82	85	New Complete Book of Etiquette, Vanderbilt, or other comparable etiquette book
68	75	Oregon Geographic Names, McArthur
73	54	Rand McNally World Atlas, 1965 or later
34	44	Reader's Encyclopedia, Benet, 2nd Edition 1965
60	53	Reader's Guide to Peridodical Literature (unabridged)
75	86	Robert's Rules of Order
55	65	Roget's International Thesaurus
25	31	Short Story Index
9	19	Shorter Oxford Dictionary
44	51	Standard Handbook for Secretaries
39	47	Statesman's Yearbook, 1965 or later
33	43	Statistical Abstract of the U.S., latest edition
12	22	Thomas Register of American Manufacturers, 1967 or later
23	49	U.S. Government Organization Manual, latest

1961%	1971%	Reference Books (cont.)
39	55	Webster's Geographical Dictionary, or other comparable geographical dictionary
82	78	Webster's New International Dictionary (unabridged)
78	89	World Almanac or Information Please Almanac, latest edition
46	48	Who's Who in America , 1965 or later

Access to Adult Books

Twenty-six of the libraries did not have any of the 80 recently published adult books with branches of systems in towns of less than 2500 population accounting for over 75 percent of these libraries. Over 75 percent of the libraries in communities of under 2500 population with from 1-10 of the books listed were also branches of library systems. Only Multnomah County headquarters had all of the books listed. The libraries holding from 71-79 were Jackson County Library, Klamath County Library, Malheur County Library and Eugene Public Library. Listed below is the distribution by size of population served and the number of books held.

No. of books	Total	Under 2,500	2,500-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-24,999	25,000-50,000	Over 50,000	Branches of Multnomah
0	26	26						
1-10	49	42	5	1				1
11-30	42	8	12	16	1			5
31-50	17	2	1	2	6	2		4
51-70	22		1	2	7	2	4	6
71-79	4				1	1	2	
80	1						1	

Access to Children's Books

The six libraries with all of the children's books are Malheur County Library, Multnomah County Library Headquarters, Benton County Library, Beaverton Public Library, Eugene Public Library and the Monmouth Public Library. Branches of County systems accounted for 63 percent of the 26 libraries without any of the children's books and 68 percent of the libraries with from 1-10 of the children's books. Listed on the next page is the distribution of holdings of children's books by size of population served.

No. of Books	Total	Under 2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10,000-24,999	25,000 50,000	Over 50,000	Branches of Multnomah
0	30	29	1					
1-10	62	42	11	9				
11-20	31	7	6	7	5			6
21-30	18			4	5	2		7
31-39	14			1	3	3	4	3
40	6		1		2		3	

Average Number of Titles held: Cities; Systems

Listed below by size of population served is the average number of titles held in each of the three lists. County library headquarters are counted as serving the entire population of the County. In every population size grouping for adult books the city libraries averaged more titles than libraries of similar size in library systems. If county library headquarters are counted as serving only the population of the city in which they are located the comparisons would show county library systems to have a higher average in every size classification in all three categories except in cities under 2500 population.

	Number of Libraries	Average Number of Reference	Average Number of Adult Bks.	Average Number of Children's Books
Total Number Possible		(40)	(80)	(40)
50,000 plus				
City Libraries	2	39.50	73.00	39.00
Cities in County Systems	5	37.20	72.20	39.00
10,000 to 50,000				
City Libraries	7	32.38	53.71	27.14
County Systems	13	35.15	50.00	28.54
5,000 to 10,000				
City Libraries	11	21.73	31.36	14.91
County Systems	9	25.33	20.89	14.56
2,500 to 5,000				
City Libraries	9	19.88	17.55	8.00
County Systems	10	19.30	15.50	8.50
Under 2,500				
City Libraries	20	8.95	8.85	4.25
County Systems	51	10.56	3.96	4.04

Book Selection Aids

To have a well selected book collection a variety of book selection tools is needed. To measure the variety and depth of the book selection aids available in public libraries a list was used. Those on the list were: Library Journal, Horn Book, Publisher's Weekly, Fiction Catalog, Children's Catalog & Supplements, New York Times Book Review, Book Review Digest, Public Library Catalog, Booklist and Subscription Book Bulletin, and Winchell's Guide to Reference Books. Listed below are the number of selection aids in the libraries which were on the list.

Library Systems

Number Held	Headquarters	Branches
0		48
1		6
2		6
3		7
4	1	3
5		2
6	1	5
7	5	3
8	1	3
9	4	2
10	9	6

City Libraries

Number Held	over 50,000	10,000 to 30,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,500 to 5,000	Under 2,500
0					10
1			3		1
2				2	3
3			1	1	2
4			1	4	3
5			2	1	1
6			1	1	2
7		1			
8			1		
9		2	1	1	
10	2	3	1		

Books That Reflect the Times

The ability of the local libraries to supply books on current social issues was measured by having the library identify three books in their library on nine different topics. The response on the topics, which are identified below pointed out the need for upgrading the library's collection as they relate to current social issues. For example over 100 of the 185 libraries indicated that they did not have any books on ABORTION, while over 60% of the libraries had only one book or less on MILITARY SERVICE, COMPULSORY.

To show this strength and weaknesses of the holding in each of the nine different social issues, we have listed below the number of books identified for each topic and the number of unique titles.

TOPIC	Number of titles Named (483 possible)	Number of unique titles Named
Mans influence on environment or ecology	237	104
Drugs or Marijuana	218	84
Poverty or Public Welfare	205	117
Minorities	208	126
Young Adults - Political Activities	176	112
Radicalism - U.S.	173	105
Military Service, Compulsory	158	71
Hippies	158	50
Abortion	144	46

Listed below are the titles of those books that were owned by more than seven libraries.

Mans Influence on environment or ecology:
Silent Spring - Rachel Carson
Since Silent Spring, - Frank Graham Jr.
The Population Bomb - Paul Ehrlich
Our Precarious Habitat - Melvin Benarde
Design With Nature - Ian McHarg
Politics of Ecology - James Ridgeway

Drugs or Marijuana:
Marijuana: the New Prohibition - John Kaplan
Drugs and Youth - Robert Coles
Drug Abuse and Addiction: A Manual for Parent and Teenager - Barbara Milbauer
Marijuana: the facts, the truth - Will Oursler
The Drug Scene - Donald Louria

Poverty or Public Welfare:
The Other America - Michael Harrington

Minorities:
We Talk, You Listen - Vine Deloria
LaRaza: The Mexican Americans - Stan Steiner
Custer Died for Your Sins - Vine Deloria

Young Adults - Political Activities:
The Whole World is Watching - Mark Gerzon
The Greening of America - Charles Reich

Radicalism - U.S.:
The Radical Right - Benjamin Epstein and Arnold Forster

Military Service, Compulsory
Wrong Man in Uniform - Chapman
End the Draft - Reeves
You and the Draft - Monro MacCloskey
The Lottery and the Draft: Where Do I Stand - David Kendall & Leonard Ross

Hippies:
The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test - Tom Wolfe
We are the People our Parents Warned Us Against - Nicolas Von Hoffman
Moving Through Here - Don McNeil
The Hippie Trip - Lewis Yablonsky
The Hippies - Joe Brown

Abortion:
Abortions: Law, Choice and Morality - Daniel Callahan
The Abortion Decision - David Granfield
Who Shall Live - Kenneth Vaux
They Weep on my Doorstep - Ruth Barnett

Distribution of the Book Collection

Comparing the distribution by major Dewey classification for the adult collections, and the combined juvenile collection points out a large degree of similarity in the collections when comparing libraries of equal size. Of course, there are some examples of non-conformity such a major libraries having 46% of their Collection in juvenile titles and another having only 15% juvenile. The examples of non-conformity are more numerous the smaller the size of library collection where the size of the fiction collection varies from 76% of the collection to less than 30%. Listed below are the average distribution of collections :

	Branch Libraries in Communities Under 2500	City Libraries in Communities Under 2500	Libraries with collection between 25,000 and 90,000 titles	Headquarters of Library Assn. of Portland	Oregon State Library
000's	.5	.3	.6	1.7	3.1
100's	.8	.7	1.3	2.6	2.6
200's	1.1	1.6	1.7	4.1	3.0
300's	2.6	2.1	6.2	18.1	20.0
400's	.3	.4	.5	1.0	1.3
500's	1.7	1.8	2.8	5.7	3.8
600's	4.1	2.7	5.9	13.1	10.4
700's	2.2	2.1	5.3	10.8	8.7
800's	3.1	3.1	5.2	7.4	11.9
900's	7.3	6.9	10.9	11.7	14.7
Fiction	43.4	48.9	23.1	5.9	7.6
Biography	1.6	3.6	3.2	4.5	0
Other	2.0	3.1	2.2	4.5	2.2
Juvenile	29.3	23.7	31.1	8.0	10.9

Circulation of the Collection

A well-developed book collection will be reflected in the distribution of the circulation when broken down by major Dewey Decimal classifications. Listed below are the average distribution of the circulation by: Major Dewey Classifications for the Adult collection; adult biographies ; the juvenile collection; and paperbacks.

Percent of Circulation

	Branch Libraries in Communities Under 2,500	City Libraries in Communities Under 2500	Libraries with collections between 25,000 and 90,000 titles	Headquarters of Library Assn. of Portland
000's	.3	.2	.3	.4
100's	.3	.3	1.4	3.8
200's	1.6	.3	.7	1.8
300's	1.0	2.1	3.7	7.8
400's	.5	.3	.2	.5
500's	1.6	.9	2.3	3.8
600's	3.8	2.7	5.3	8.1
700's	1.6	2.0	4.4	12.2
800's	1.4	1.3	2.4	5.1
900's	5.4	4.6	5.2	7.3
Fiction	48.2	41.8	32.5	27.5
Biography	1.1	2.4	1.7	2.7
Paperbacks	9.2	8.9	7.0	NA*
Juvenile	24.0	32.2	27.6	16.6
Other	NA*	NA*	5.3	2.4

NA - not applicable or available

Phonograph Records

Phonograph record collections are a part of public library service with 56 percent of the libraries indicating they have collections. Many of these collections are donated by patrons or major record producing companies and have limited circulation. Based on the sample of circulation the average circulation per record was 4.2 circulations annually for collections over 200 albums. Many of the collections of under 200 albums did not have any circulation during the sample week preventing an estimate of the average circulation per record for the smaller collections. Two of the libraries with record collections over 600 albums circulate their collections at a rate of over 14 circulations per album annually.

Phonograph Records by Album

Range	Number of Libraries	Percent of Libraries Reporting
0	46	30.6
some	2	1.3
1-99	17	11.3
100-199	41	27.3
200-299	13	8.7
300-399	4	2.7
400-499	6	4.0
500-599	3	2.0
600-699	3	2.0
700-999	5	3.3
1,000 - 1,499	7	4.7
1,700	1	0.7
2,644	1	0.7
9,746	1	0.7

Paperback Books

Paperback books offer another means for expanding limited library resources but only 70 percent of the libraries indicated they have paperback collections. Listed below is the size distribution of the collections in the State. To demonstrate how paperbacks can expand the library, a library with 5,000 paperbacks circulates them for an annual circulation over 36,000 volumes. This is greater circulation than 125 of the 184 libraries in the State circulate annually with their total collections. Omitted from the list below are Amity, Coquille, Cornelius, Junction City, Lyons, Seaside, and Silverton libraries and all the libraries in Douglas County.

Size Distribution

Range	Number of Libraries
0	24
some	14
1-199	27
200-399	26
400-599	23
600-799	10
800-999	6
1,000-1,999	14
2,000-2,499	6
5,000-5,999	1
over 12,000	1

Microfilm Collections

Microfilm collections in the State are growing with Ashland, Astoria, Harney County, Lake Oswego, Monmouth, North Bend and Toledo libraries collecting local newspapers. Additionally, Eugene, Jackson County, Josephine County, Klamath County, Multnomah County, Salem and Umatilla County libraries are collecting local newspapers and popula periodicals on microfilm. Listed in Appendix I are the titles held in each library.

Interlibrary Loan Not Within a Library System

Interlibrary loan taking many forms makes available limited resources to an expanded consumer group. Oregon public libraries do not fully utilize the benefits available through interlibrary loan. By developing the concept of access to all materials the public library is able to cut costs while maintaining a high quality of library services with limited resources. The idea of cooperation between libraries is strengthened by the utilization of interlibrary loan.

Interlibrary Loan - systems - excludes the Oregon State Library
There are 23 formal and informal cooperating units listed in the Directory of Oregon Libraries. The following information applies to these units as a whole represented by the headquarters for the system. Douglas County did not answer this part of the questionnaire and is excluded.

14 of the library systems borrow from other libraries
of these: 11 borrow from other public libraries in Oregon
8 borrow from colleges and universities
1 borrows from schools
4 borrow from other types of libraries

18 loan to other libraries
of these: 9 loan to public libraries in Oregon
4 loan to colleges and universities
13 loan to schools

Interlibrary Loan - cities - excludes the Oregon State Library
There are 59 city libraries, 29 of which are serving populations of over 2,500 population. Separated below are the statistics for the libraries in communities over 2,500 listed first and the second list is for those libraries in communities of under 2,500.

8 borrow from other libraries
of these: 5 borrow from other public libraries in Oregon
4 borrow from colleges and universities

8 loan to other libraries
of these: 5 loan to other public libraries in Oregon
1 loans to a college
4 loan to schools

There are 30 libraries in communities under 2,500 population, 23 returned the questionnaire with the following results:

4 libraries borrow from other libraries
of these: 3 borrow from other public libraries in Oregon
2 borrow from colleges and universities

2 loaned to other public libraries
of these: 1 loaned to another public library
1 loaned to a school

Interlibrary Loan through the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center

Direct use of PNBC by libraries in Oregon is used to a limited degree to expand the library resources. The libraries listed below indicated that they do utilize this resource. Jackson County library does not keep separate records on interlibrary loan to identify PNBC usage. Multnomah County library borrowed 238 books from other libraries but did not indicate whether the requests were processed through PNBC. Multnomah County library is a member of PNBCand probably most of the requests were processed through PNBC. Douglas County library did not answer this part of the questionnaire.

LIBRARIES	Books borrowed
Ashland Public Library	18
Astoria Public Library	45
Benton County Library	5
Clackamas County Library	197
Coos Bay Public Library	9
Eugene Public Library	11
Hillsboro Public Library	1
Hood River County Library	12
Josephine County Library	214
Klamath County Library	4
Malheur County Library	63
North Bend Public Library	50
Salem Public Library	125
Tillamook County Library	30
Umatilla County Library	42

Interlibrary Loan with the Oregon State Library

Interlibrary loan with the Oregon State Library is an under utilized resource. As indicated in the usage listed below the pattern of usage does not correlate with the size of the library's book collection or the population served by the library. The amount of usage is primarily dependent on the individual librarians and not the library's collection.

LIBRARY SYSTEMS	Books Borrowed Fiscal 1971	No. of volumes in collection
Douglas County	4927	147,757
Clackamas County	4035	216,713
Jackson County	1573	176,016
Josephine County	1545	90,201

LIBRARY SYSTEMS (cont.)	Books Borrowed Fiscal 1971	No. of volumes in collection
Baker County	1069	60,768
Grant County	965	17,977
Tillamook County	750	62,935
Klamath County	641	82,858
Benton County	541	97,287
Umatilla County	535	119,249
Malheur County	472	88,791
Crook County	406	15,107
Hood River County	404	53,202
Deschutes County	363	69,077
Harney County	252	17,705
Lake County	246	20,290
Jefferson County	207	16,170
Wasco County	150	28,318
Gilliam County	182	9,623
Wallowa County	60	36,776
Multnomah County	51	980,679
City Libraries		
Salem	4416	117,765
Newport	1930	9,407
Lake Oswego	1135	29,683
Monmouth	1000	11,369
Florence	969	10,593
Sweet Home	826	12,828
McMinnville	728	22,497
Coos Bay	653	40,854
Powers	604	7,645
Brookings	578	11,186
Albany	508	42,392
Woodburn	502	24,957
Eugene	475	132,156
Oakridge	427	7,211
Lincoln City	387	8,413
Dallas	365	16,638
Myrtle Point	364	13,981
Silverton	364	17,954
Bandon	334	12,371
Hillsboro	329	23,172
LaGrande	313	37,372
Toledo	312	10,097

City Libraries (cont.)	Fiscal 1971	No. of volumes
Gold Beach	304	9,339
Astoria	294	40,104
Waldport	283	6,347
Forest Grove	258	18,322
Mt. Angel	253	4.925
Coquille	249	13,848
Port Orford	221	7,922
Seaside	203	16,782
Siletz	200	4,451
Scappoose	189	7,639
Cottage Grove	149	10,674
Lebanon	145	20,431
Beaverton	128	27,732
Springfield	127	40,786
North Bend	112	26,312
Vernonia	101	3,726
Langlois	98	3,451
St. Helens	95	13,805
Tigard	86	10,207
Sherwood	85	5,166
Stayton	80	4,937
Junction City	71	8,640
Brownsville	54	8,672
Willamina	50	5,928
Sheridan	41	10,043
Rainier	40	5,870
Lyons	25	3,418
Cornelius	12	7,234
Falls City	8	3,157
Harrisburg	1	5,704

The following libraries did not indicate borrowing any books from the Oregon State Library:

	Pop.		Pop.
Agness	unincorporated	Heppner	1492
Amity	708	Ione	355
Clatskanie	1286	Jefferson	936
Cove	363	Moro	290
Dayton	949	Newberg	6507
Elgin	1375	Scio	447
Fossil	511	Union	1531
Halsey	467		

The Public Library Building

The public library building should offer the community a compelling invitation to enter, read, look, listen and learn. The library building should be easy to use and provide space for the full range of library services. The adequacy of the building has a direct influence on the adequacy of the library service provided. Most of the libraries in Oregon suffer because of inadequate housing. Using the American Library Association INTERIM STANDARDS FOR SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES as a guide to the adequacy of the square footage in libraries over 80 percent of the libraries in the State do not meet the minimum standards. The standard was not applied to Portland, Salem or Eugene because their population exceeds the small public libraries size criteria. Headquarters of library systems were judged for adequacy as serving the city's population only since size requirements are not available for headquarters of systems. Listed below is the distribution of the libraries by size of population served separating libraries in systems, from independent city libraries.

Population Served	No. of libraries in systems	No. in systems meeting standards	No. of libraries not in systems	No. not in systems meeting standards
10,000 to 50,000	11	6	7	2
5,000 to 9,999	6	4	11	4
2,500 to 4,999	14	9	10	3
under 2,500	67	5	29	2

In all of the size groups above the library building in systems have a larger percentage of the buildings meeting the minimum standards. Only 47 percent of the libraries in communities of over 2,500 population meet the minimum standard and only 78 percent of the libraries listed above meet the standard.

Listed below are the ratios of the number of libraries by size group meeting the standards. Comparing the libraries in systems and those not in systems.

Population	Libraries in systems	Libraries not in systems
10,000 to 50,000	55%	29%
5,000 to 9,999	67%	36%
2,500 to 4,999	64%	30%
under 2,500	7.4%	6.9%

Cost of needed construction

The cost of bringing the existing libraries serving communities of over 2,500 population is estimated at $2,177,550. This estimate is based on an average construction cost of $27.00 per square foot and assumes that the existing structures can continue to be used and only the additional space needs to be built. Both of the assumptions influence the estimate on the conservative low side of the dollar estimate. To bring the libraries serving communities from 10,000 to 50,000 population to standard would cost $1,359,018. Upgrading the libraries serving from 5,000 to 9,999 would cost $410,967 and those serving communities from 2,500 to 4,999 would cost $407,567. If the existing library buildings were not utilized in meeting the minimum standards and new buildings were constructed for the 31 libraries needing larger buildings, the estimated cost would be $5,225,391. This estimate excludes libraries serving communities under 2,500 population and the buildings needed to serve the over 400,000 persons now without library service.

Libraries in Communities under 2,500 population

In determining the cost of needed construction, libraries in communities of less than 2,500 population were omitted due to the questionable need for libraries in this size community. In reviewing the adequacy of the libraries in library systems serving population under 2,500 it must be remembered that the average population in the towns is 889 persons. Forty of the 67

branch libraries serving this size group are housed in areas of less than 1,000 square feet. The average population served by city libraries in communities under 2,500 population is 1,173 persons. Eight of the 29 libraries in this group are located in areas of less than 1,000 square feet.

Meeting Minimum Standards

Only 34 libraries in Oregon meet the minimum square footage requirements for total library space for the community in which they are located. However, the Baker County, Harney County, Malheur County and Tillamook County library buildings do meet the size requirements for their entire county's population. Listed below are the communities in which the 34 libraries are located. Those communities noted with an asterisk (*) received partial funding for their library building by the Library Services and Construction Act.

Astoria*
Baker * (Baker County)
Bandon
Burns* (Harney County)
Cave Junction
Central Point
Chetco Community
Coos Bay *
Corvallis*
Dallas
Estacada
Hood River*
John Day
Klamath Falls*
LaGrande
Lakeview
Madras
Milton-Freewater
Molalla*
Monmouth*
Myrtle Point
Newberg
Nyssa*
Ontario* (Malheur County)
Oregon City
Pendleton
Prineville
Roseburg
Silverton
Sweet Home*
The Dalles *
Tillamook (Tillamook County)
Woodburn

New Construction or Major Remodeling

The inadequacy of the library buildings in Oregon is further substantiated by the fact that over 27 percent of the libraries in the State anticipate a new building or major remodeling during the next 5 years. Listed on the next page are the libraries and the indicated year for the project.

System Libraries

Clackamas County	Clackamas County Library	1973
	Canby Library	
	Gladstone Library	1972
	Lake Oswego Library	1975
	Oregon City Library	
Curry County	Port Orford	
Deschutes County	Deschutes County Library	
Douglas County	Sutherlin Library	1973
Jackson County	Butte Falls Library	
	Gold Hill Library	
	Prospect Library	1971
	Rogue River Library	
	White City Library	
Klamath County	Klamath Falls Library	1974
	Bonanza Library	
Malheur County	Vale Library	1972
Multnomah County	St. Johns Library	
	University Park Library	
	Vernon Library	
Umatilla County	Helix Library	1972
Union County	LaGrande Library	
Wallowa County	Enterprise Library	1972
Wasco County	Maupin Library	1971

City Libraries

Albany Public Library	Linn County	1976
Beaverton Public Library	Washington County	
Cottage Grove Public Library	Lane County	1974
Eugene Public Library	Lane County	
Hillsboro Public Library	Washington County	
Junction City Library	Lane County	1972
Lincoln City Library	Lincoln County	
Myrtle Point Library	Coos County	1972
Siletz Public Library	Lincoln County	1976
Sheridan Public Library	Yamhill County	
Waldport Public Library	Lincoln County	1971

Need for Repair

Additional indications of the need for better library building support is reflected in the fact that over 44 percent of the library buildings in the State are in need of repair. These repairs include sagging floors, leaking roofs lighting, and painting the library.

Workspace and storage

The community library, no matter how small, should have staff quarters and work and storage space not visible to library patrons. Oregon libraries are lacking in this regard. Only 55 percent of the libraries have separate staff and storage areas.

Community Rooms

Community rooms aid in the usage of the library. Only those libraries listed below have indicated that they have community rooms.

Ashland
Astoria
Baker County
Benton County
Coos Bay
Cottage Grove
Cove
Eugene
Gladstone
Josephine County
LaGrande
Malheur County
Newberg
Nyssa
Oregon City
Portland Headquarters
- Albina
- Gregory Heights
- Midland
- North Portland
- Rockwood
- St. Johns
- Southwest Hills
- University Park

Powers
Salem
Sweet Home
Tillamook County
Wasco County
West Linn

LIBRARIAN AND THE COMMUNITY

Community Activities

The library should be an integral part of the community which requires the library and the librarian to take an active part in the community activities. When asked the question "Since January 1, 1971, members of the library staff have taken part in what community activities?" over forty-five percent of the libraries in Oregon did not answer the question or indicated that they had taken part in no community activities. Some of the activities listed as having taken part in were: Radio story hours; puppet shows for children; art displays; book reviews; school assemblies; social and service club meetings; workshops on book repair and reference books; AAUW tea and art display; book discussion groups; film review councils; consumer information seminars; newspaper stories and programs of information to new residents with the Welcome Wagon.

Community Relations

In addition to the librarians taking part in community activities the questionnaire included the question "Please comment, using examples, on how your library staff and the library relate to other aspects of community life." A large percentage of the libraries do not relate to other aspects of community life. Listed below are the percentage of responses to the different parts of the community which were identified and some of the examples used. Most of the examples were positive, but the responses did contain some negative views, some of which were: School - "serve students directly with no contact with with the school libraries": Business Community - "no special coddling or boot licking"; Community Action Groups - "Try not to become involved"; and several other comments of a similar nature. This comment was given by a library which did not identify any examples of community relations- "We seem to relate to each other in a comfortable effective non-dramatic way."

Schools:
Forty-three percent of the libraries indicated that they did not have any relationship with the schools or did not answer the question. An additional twenty-six percent listed as the primary relationship of class visits being scheduled to the library or the librarian visiting the classes. Other examples included: cooperative planning for acquisition of materials, coordinated reading programs, coordinated story hour and open hours during the summer, consult with teachers on books to be ordered to help supplement their needs, graded book lists, arrangements to use central purchasing of materials through the school for larger discounts, bibliographies for teachers, supplement of the school libraries through lending of classroom sets of books and reference materials, tell stories at the kindergartens, teachers assigned to the public library nights during the school year and regular monthly meeting with the school librarians.

Local Government:
Fifty-eight percent of the libraries indicated no relationship to their local government. Most of the answers were related to budget only. The following are some of the examples used: the librarian is one of the department heads and participates fully on all staff decisions, budget preparation and presentation; the mayor is an honorary member of the library board; one of the city council members is assigned to the library; furnish information as reference center; secures technical books through interlibrary loan for city officials; and librarian visits the multi-service center, consumer protection program and other governmental agencies; invites staff to the library and gives special tours and instruction on how to make the most use of the library.

Community Action Groups :
Sixty-six percent of the libraries have no relationship to community action groups in their area. The most frequent example of relationship was serving as a resource for these groups without any direct relationship. Listed are some of the examples given: contacted most of the service organizations personally in the past year and have asked to be of assistance in projects requiring library materials; supply the community action leaders with study materials; provide bulletin board space, public meeting rooms space; and mutual cooperation and affection.

Business Community:
Over 72 percent of the libraries did not indicate having any relationship to their local business community. The example of relationship most often cited was speaking at the various service organizations. Other examples were: distributing through the Chamber of Commerce a booklist for business men which informed the business community of directory and reference services available; visiting new business in the community; provide meeting space to service organizations; subscribe to business indexes which the Chamber of Commerce does not have in their collection; searching for and supplying information from the numerous and varied business directories; special loaning privilege to companies and organizations wanting to borrow reference materials; and various services supplied by the business community to the library in gifts of books and periodicals, and stores displaying library notices.

Other Groups (specify):
Most libraries did not identify any relationships with other groups in their community. Those which did identify other groups related primarily to them as supplying resource materials or meeting rooms and not an active relationship.

Relationship to Other Libraries:
Over fifty-four percent of the libraries did not indicate having any relationship to other libraries with an additional 26 percent relating primarily to other libraries in their systems. Most of the other libraries which listed examples stated the same thing they listed under Schools. Other examples were:Southern Oregon Library Federation; coordination of acquisition with the community college; a library cooperation project in the Willamette Valley; juvenile book review meetings and books for preview available to other libraries; attend meetings of libraries and luncheons with librarians in adjoining counties; informal cooperation exists with the small community libraries in the area which borrow from a larger city library to supplement their small collections and also for reference materials; and contributing to a union catalog of books housed in a county library containing private college, community college, high school and public library holdings and lending to the libraries in the County.

Financial Support

The levels of financial support of libraries in Oregon varies greatly with 12 libraries receiving less than $1.00 per capita support and 11 libraries receiving over $4.00 per capita. Those libraries which are in systems receive the highest per capita support with an average support of $4.05 per capita. The independent city libraries have an average support of $3.18 per capita. Listed below are the average per capita library support levels by size and type classifications.

	Number of Libraries or Systems	Average Per Capita Support
Counties - over 50,000 population	6	$4.28
Cities - over 50,000 population	2	3.80
Counties - 25,000 to 50,000 population	3	3.20
Counties -10,000 to 25,000 population	7	3.50
Cities - 10,000 to 30,000 population	7	3.33
Counties - 5,000 to 10,000 population	6	2.71
Cities - 5,000 to 10,000 population	11	2.63
Counties - 2,500 to 5,000 population	1	2.46
Cities - 2,500 to 5,000 population	10	2.43
Cities - under 2,500 population	29	2.03

Changes in fiscal support 1961 - 1971 , by County

Statewide per capita fiscal support has risen from $1.59 in 1961 to $3.07 in 1971. The percapita support for those individuals with library service rose from $2.03 to $3.84. Listed below is the per capita distribution by county for 1961 and 1971.

Range	1961	1971
$.00 - .50	9	3
.51 - 1.00	8	4
1.01 - 1.50	5	2
1.51 - 2.00	7	3
2.01 - 2.50	4	6
2.51 - 3.00	3	5
3.01 - 3.50		1
3.51 - 4.00		8
4.01 - 4.50		2
4.51 - 5.00		1
over - 5.00		1

Counties which made significant increases in their per capita support are listed in descending order of percentage increase in support.

Curry
Harney
Wallowa
Baker
Gilliam
Lincoln
Marion
Benton
Jackson

These counties had the smallest absolute change in per capita support during the ten-year period:

Jefferson	+49¢
Yamhill	+36¢
Grant	+36¢
Washington	+35¢
Crook	+23¢
Sherman	+16¢
Columbia	+11¢
Wheeler	- 7¢

Grant and Crook counties currently support their libraries at $2.38 and $2.79 respectively, while Jefferson County supports its libraries at $1.35. Wheeler, Sherman, Columbia, Yamhill and Washington Counties have less than $1.00 per capita library support.

Appendix I

Microfilm Collections in Oregon

ASTORIA	
The Oregonian 1970-	30 reels
Astoria Papers 1873 -	240
COOS BAY	
The World	98
Marshfield Sun	
NORTH BEND	
North Bend News	3
MONMOUTH	
Monmouth Herald 1888-1969	19
TOLEDO	
Lincoln County Leader	16
Time Magazine	545 microfiche cards
LAKE OSWEGO	
Lake Oswego Review	6
ASHLAND	
Ashland Daily Tidings	114
BURNS (HARNEY COUNTY)	
Early county newspapers	12
other items ordered	
KLAMATH FALLS	
Herald and News	260
Oregonian	36
New York Times	139
Look Magazine	53
Microfiche	2683 cards
American Heritage 1962-68	
National Review 1955-1969	
New Republic 1914-1958	
Newsweek 1969 -	
Senior Scholastic 1955-1969	
Time 1958-66, 1969 -	

JACKSON COUNTY LIBRARY

Medford Mail Tribune 1955-1970	189
Medford Sun	36
Christian Science Monitor 1966-1971	33
New York Times 1965-1970	325
Oregonian 1964-1971	174
Census 1800	23
Specials	5

UMATILLA COUNTY

East Oregonian	195
Hermiston Herald	7
Milton Eagle	5
Eagle Times	1
Freewater Times	7
Athena Press	9
Echo's Echoes	1
Echo Enterprise	1
Echo News	5
Helix Viewpoint	2
Stanfield Standard	1
Stanfield Star	1
Weston Leader	12
Umatilla Chief	1
Pilot Rock Pilot	1
Umatilla Empire	1
Umatilla County Record	3
McKay Papers	4
Pambrun	1
Literary Digest	8
Time Magazine	26
Moorehouse Pictures	4
Annual Report of the Umatilla Indian Agency	4

SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Oregon Statesman: March 28, 1851-December 1866. January 1, 1954-February 28, 1971.

Capitol Journal - January 1, 1954-February 26, 1971.

Salem, The American Unionist	1
Salem Daily Record	1
Salem Daily Independence	1
Salem - The Oregon Independent	1
Salem - Oregon Free Press	1

EUGENE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Magazines being received on Microfilm at Eugene Public Library 1960 to date (exceptions are Noted)

America
Atlantic
Congressional Digest (1960-66)
Current History
Harper's Magazine
Life
Nation
New Republic
Newsweek
Parent's Magazine
Popular Electronics
Popular Mechanics
Popular Science
Saturday Evening Post (1960-Feb 8 1969)
Saturday Review
Science
Science Digest
Science News
Scientific American
Senior Scholastic (1960-May 1967)
Sports Illustrated
Time
Today's Health
U.S. News & World Report
Oregonian 1950-
Reg. Guard - Complete File

JOSEPHINE COUNTY LIBRARY

America	4 reels
Atlantic Monthly	4
Catholic Digest	4
Christian Century	5
Current History	5
Fortune	10
Grants Pass Daily Courier	114
Jacksonville Democrat Times	
Life	22
Nation	4
NEA Journal	2
Newsweek	10
Popular Mechanics	5
Popular Science	5
Saturday Review	10
Science	10
Science Digest	5
Science News	5
Time	10
Today's Education	3
U.S. News & World Report	9
Vital Speeches of the Day	5

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Federal Register - March 1936 - date	190 reels
Documents of 15th Congress - 31 Congress (microfiche)	32
U.S. Patent Office - Official Gazette Jan. 1957-Dec. 1960	
New York Herald Tribune	2 reels
New York Post	1
New York Times	2,694
New York Times Indexes	5
Wall Street Journal	104
Bend Bulletin	114
Forest Grove Times	4
McMinnville Telephone Register	2
Oregon City Oregon Spectator	1
Advocate	3
Four L Lumber News	2
Mount Scott Herald	4
News Telegram	30
Northwest News	2
Oregon Advance Times	1
Oregon Journal	1,033
Oregon Labor Press	24
Oregonian	1,431
Oregonian Index	4
Portland Daily News	5
Portland Observer	1
Portland Weekly News	2
Portland Weekly World	1
Oregon Statesman	6
Pennsylvania Gazette	22
Pittsburgh Courier	70
The National Observer	10
Periodicals:	
Advertising Age	6
American Business	3
American Journal of Archaeology	7
American Journal of Science	4
Astrophysical Journal	6
Commercial Fertilizer	3
Country Gentleman	7

Periodicals: (cont.)

Ebony	18
Engineering and Mining Journal	4
English Historical Review	16
Ethics	20
Franklin Institute Journal	3
Geographical Review	4
Harvard Business Review	4
Hibbert Journal	20
Industrial Marketing	3
Journal of Business of the University of Chicago	4
Journal of Forestry	5
Journal of Geology	4
Journal of Heredity	3
Journal of Negro History	17
Journal of Religion	21
Mental Hygiene	10
Mining World	1
Nation	3
National Academy of Sciences Proceedings	1
National Real Estate and Building Journal	4
New Republic	9
Newsweek	1
Popular Astronomy	2
Quarterly Review	15
Quarterly Review of Biology	4
Roads and Streets	2
Royal Horticultural Society Journal	3
Rubber Age	3
Saturday Evening Post	43
Sewage and Industrial Wastes	3
Social Forces	4
Spokesman	2
Survey	3
Textile World	5
Time	18
West Shore	8

40.

Microcards:

Annual Register, London
Genealogy
Hakluyt Society Works
Library Science
Sabin, J. Bibliotheca Americana
U.S. Patent Office, Official Gazette

Microfiche:

U.S. Patent Office - Official Gazette
U.S. Serial Set U.S. House and Senate Reports,
15th - 31st Congress
U.S. Supreme Court - Journal and Reports